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Numismatic Association of Southern California

N.A.S.C.

MONEY

MUSEUM

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SEVENTH YEAR 1965

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N.A.S.C. MONEY MUSEUM

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President's Message

It is with a great deal of pleasure that I am able to report that the primary objective of this administration has been accomplished. Our visual education project has been completed and slide programs have been distributed upon request to our member clubs. Much credit is due our Vice-President Ed Borgolte who chaired this important committee and who completed negotiations with the American Numismatic Association to enable us to reproduce their slide library. We are extremely grateful to the A.N.A. for their complete co-operation in this endeavor.

Our Convention date is getting closer and this is the time for us to begin "talking it up". It may be true (as recently advertised) the "Pros know how", but the N.A.S.C. with its 750 plus membership, it's 68 affiliated clubs, and it's history of ten successful conventions not only knows How but also What, When, Where and Why. Our convention is just what it's name implies - a convention, and entails much more than a commercially sponsored coin show. Certainly the element of profit is, and must be present; witness our Dealer's Bourse of 93 tables. Certainly these gentlemen are entitled to and must have a financial and successful meeting. Their bourse fees are the largest source of revenue we receive at our convention and enable us to carry on the numerous other facets of our show. This is why our Committees do everything in their power to ensure this success. However, it is our Club sponsored and Club orientated policy that is the key to this success. It is the loyal conscientious and unpaid volunteer workers, club representatives, committees, officers, board members and most of all YOU the membership that makes our convention. We need YOU - we need your continued support - your continued enthusiasm and the devotion we have learned to expect from you. With this, our 11th Convention will be a repetition of the other ten - another confirmation for our reputation of conducting one of the finest and more important conventions in the nation.

MURRAY SINGER

Editor's Message

This issue of the N.A.S.C. Quarterly will expire my year's appoi ment as your 1965 Editor.

At this time, I wish to thank each and every member, who have willingly - no matter how busy you were, sent in articles for pu lication. Many a time, I had to make personal contacts, either telephone or in person, requesting "articles" and not once h anyone refused.

Putting out a publication, no matter how large or small it may b is no easy task; but it does help a great deal if one would ha the full cooperation of everyone.

It also is very difficult to please everyone, we know, regardle of what assignment we may have taken. The few, who are app ciative does help to offset those individuals who can't find an thing but fault. If one wishes, in our everyday reading of new papers, weekly, semi-weekly and monthly numismatic publicatio and yes, even novels, can find plenty of errors, if one really loo for them.

At this writing, I do not know who the new Editor will be, as th is an appointment made by the President, but I am confident, ea and everyone who has helped make my job a little easier will just as helpful to the newly appointed Editor of 1966. I would li to say "GOOD LUCK" to whoever is appointed into their n adventure as Editor of the N.A.S.C. Quarterly.

Once again, "THANKS TO EACH AND EVERYONE OF YOU

Wayne Dennis
1965 Editor

P.S. If any member has material they wish published in the ne issue can mail them to either the President-Elect, Wal Snyder, or myself. I promise to forward all material I recei to the correct individual concerned.

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The following information was taken from our Historian Scrapbook to bring up-to-date any of the members, who have joined the N.A. S.C. in the past few years. Also I hope this article will answer a few of the questions I have been asked since I took over as Editor.

In gold lettering is the imprint N.A.S.C. - Founded 1954. Each page is beautifully hand embossed with the title of the subject matter.

Page one begins, "Minutes of the First Meeting". It is dated July 31, 1955, Hayward Hotel, Los Angeles, and is signed by the Organizations first Secretary, Harold F. Donald.

As a person turns the pages of the History Book, many names uppermost in Southern California Numismatics will (without a doubt) stand out. Many of the names are of national stature and all Southern Californians interested in numismatics can stand proudly in the reflected light of their prodigious careers of furthering the hobby of numismatics.

"HISTORY OF

NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA"

In 1954, Southern California was not only growing in size but the number of dealers and collectors had greatly increased. Local coin clubs were springing up and California had more American Numismatic Association members than any other state. It was felt there was a need for an organization of our own. With this idea in mind, several well-known dealers and collectors were approached on the subject and almost to the man, they agreed, stating "the advantages that such an organization could have and offering to help any way they could".

On July 31, 1955 at the Hotel Hayward in Los Angeles, California, all interested parties were contacted and got together for their first business meeting. From this meeting the "Numismatic Association of Southern California" was formed.

The founder of the organization is Mr. Karl Brainard who is now Past-President No. 10.

This organization was formed to meet the needs of both dealer and collector for the purpose of being able to meet, assemble, exhibit and engage in numismatics in its highest form. A membership of 175 and 7 local coin clubs joined the organization after the organizational meeting. The seven clubs were (1) Bay Cities Coin Club; (2) Douglas Coin Club; (3) Long Beach Coin Club; (4) Los Angeles Coin Club; (5) San Gabriel Valley Coin Club; (6) San Fernando Valley Coin Club and (7) West Valley Coin Club.

Highlights at the first meeting were to elect a slate of officers and name the organization. The first President of the Numismatic Association of Southern California was Scott McCormac, the first Vice-President was Earl Whitehead; second Vice-President was L.M. Wallard; Secretary was Harold Donald and the Treasurer was E.L. Simms.

There were several names submitted for the organization but when Newton Saunders suggested the name of "Numismatic Association of Southern California", it was adopted unaminously.

On November 28, 1955, the organization adopted its Constitution. As the year of 1955 drew to a close, it was noted that on Feb. 17, 1956, the First Annual Convention of the Numismatic Association of Southern California would be held at the Hotel Clark, 426 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, California. The sale was catalogued and conducted by S.J. Kabealo of Pasadena, California. During this Convention, there were 129 members and 100 visitors in attendance. Earl Whitehead was elected President for 1956 and served until the Second Annual Convention held at Hotel Clark on Feb. 22, 23, and 24, 1957. S.J. Kabealo again catalogued and conducted the sale.

HOTEL CLARK
Site of 1st Convention

Retiring President No. 1,Scott McCormac congratulating President No. 2 Earl Whitehead.

W.R. (Bill) Fanning, President No. 3 congratulating President No. 4 Charles Ruby.

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HISTORY OF N.A.S.C. continued

At the Second Convention, W.R. (Bill) Fanning was elected Presi dent No. 3. By the time the Third Annual Convention rolled aroun it had grown large enough to secure larger quarters. On Feb. 2 March 1, 2, 1958, the Third Annual Convention was held at th Hotel Statler-Hilton, Figueroa and Wilshire, Los Angeles, Calif This is, and has been, the location of all Numismatic Associatio of Southern California Conventions since 1957.

The auction for the Third Annual Convention was catalogued an conducted by Abner Kriesberg.

Charles Ruby was elected President for 1958 and was given cred for the success of the Fourth Annual Convention held Feb. 13, 1 15, 1959. William Smith catalogued and conducted this auction

At the Fourth Annual Convention, C.A (Slim) Dunbar was elected President No. By this time, our organization had grown i to a thriving group of numismatists and i was felt there should be a publication o some kind, for such a thriving organiza tion. In 1959, under the gavel of C.A (Slim) Dunbar, the Numismatic Associ ation of Southern California "Quarterly was born, as the official publication fo the organization. The first edition was re leased in July, 1959, under the editorshi of Eric Warner.

Hotel Statler-Hilton was again the action spot for the Fifth Annua Numismatic Association of Southern California Convention hel Feb. 19, 20, 21, 1960. This auction was also catalogued and con ducted by William H. Smith.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Organization was five years old and had twenty-four member Clubs. To compare growth in numismatics in the past six years (locally) the Organization now has sixty-eight member Clubs. In six years it has added forty-two member Clubs and each boasting a membership of approximately 100 members.

Ben Williams was elected President No.6, at the Fifth Annual Convention, to guide the Association through the year of 1960.

During the year 1960, there was to be a contest held for a seal for the Organization. After all entries were in and the judges had picked first and second place winners, Louis E. Zumwalt had not only won first place, but another entry of his placed second. He withdrew his second entry after being told of his first design being awarded first place. He received a ten dollar gold piece as an award. Louis Zumwald served as Treasurer for three years and five years as a Board Member.

The lace work around the edge of the seal represents the N.A.S.C. members, united in a common cause. The date, 1954, was when the Organization was first conceived and its By-Laws passed. The torch represents freedom to choose the type of collecting you wish to do. The dexter hand is the hand of friendship. The book represents knowledge in numismatics. The globe represents coins collected around the world and where the state of California lies, there is a star to represent where the Conventions are held.

All Committees worked hard all year to bring another successful Convention to the Statler-Hilton Hotel on March 3, 4, 5, 1961. This

was indeed a lively sale, catalogued and conducted by Abe Kosc of Encino, California. This sale contained the famous Hydeman s cimens of the 1913 Liberty Nickel. The 1804 silver dollar and t 1894-S Barber dime (just to mention a few).

Richard P. Goodson was elected the S enth President of the Organization at Sixth Annual Convention. He set forth, one of his goals to visit each Club af ated with the Association. This goal, ong with a few others, that he had been determined to reach, nearly cost him life due to a heart attack. However, recovered and bounced right back to go and aid the Numismatic Association Southern California in its plans for Seventh Annual (Lucky 7) Convention h February 22, 23, 24, 1962. This sale w catalogued and conducted by Peter B.Pay of San Bernardino, California. The featu collection for this sale was the Lee Lahrman collection.

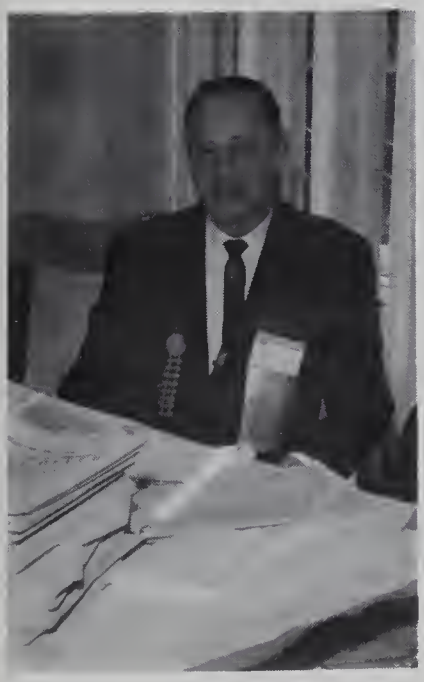
Elected President No. 8 was George B nett at the Lucky Seven Convention to gu the Numismatic Association of South California through the year of 1962. Gu it, he did, right on into the Eighth Ann successful Convention held January 3 February 1, 2, 1963. Abe Kosoff of Enc California, again catalogued and conduc the sale.

Thomas Wood was elected the Ninth P sident of the Association at the Fig Annual Convention. Wood, like Goodsc was a strong believer in attending Clubs associated with the Numismat Association of Southern California, talki up numismatics and telling of the adv tages of being members of our Organi

tion. However, Tom Wood was very successful in his effort to attend all affiliated Clubs, with the exception of Bakersfield Coin Club, for which he apologized. On February 27, 28, 29, 1964, Jim (Trends) Kelly of Coin World fame, catalogued and conducted the sale for the Ninth Annual Convention.

Karl Brainard was elected President No. 10 at the Ninth Annual Convention. Karl, founder of our Organization, like all the Presidents before him, had a successful year and on February 24, 25, 26, 1965, the Tenth Annual Convention became a reality. Here again, Jim Kelly of Englewood, Ohio, catalogued and conducted the sale.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Karl Brainard is the instigator of the N.A.S.C. Money Museum. It is to be a non-profit organization for the purpose of imparting numismatic information and knowledge through display of every type of medium of exchange from the first object used up to present date clad coins (silverless, that is).



Murray Singer was elected President No. 11 at the Tenth Annual Convention. Murray, a small man, but wields a heavy gavel. He and his committees are workhard to bring on another successful Convention to the Statler-Hilton Hotel.

Murray Singer reign, this past year, also has made some dreams become a reality. Numismatic Association of Southern California, with the cooperation of American Numismatic Association, will have a Audio-Visual Program for all their affiliated Clubs, along with the Speaker's Bureau List (which started in 1961.) We, of Numismatic Association of Southern

HISTORY OF N.A.S.C. continued

California, are indebted to A.N.A. for the loan of all their slides s our organization can have duplicates made for our Audio-Visu Program.

As another year is coming to a close, plans are being made to hav another successful Convention at the Statler-Hilton on February 1 18, 19, 20, 1966. This coming year, and all years to come, will co tinue to strive to better serve the membership in every capacity th is possible.

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NOTES OF INTEREST

1. There are a few changes in the Exhibit category, as well as adding a group.

2. HELP is needed to work at the "Registration Desk". Inform your Club Representative and he will pass the information on to the Chairman.

3. Another Literary Award to be given for the best article submitted and published in the "Quarterly".

4. There will be a Breakfast for all Club Representatives, Officers and Board Members. This is a small appreciation, from the Association, for your services.

5. As usual, there will be another BIG Auction.

6. Banquet on Saturday night --, plus entertainment and door prizes.

7. MUCH, MUCH, MORE excitement coming up for the 11th Annual Convention. For more details contact each Chairman.

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N.A.S.C Money Museum Report

We are happy to report that we have been able to purchase some gold type coins, at a well reduced price, as we are still buying a type set, one piece at a time and have not completed the set. We are unable to tell the entire story now.

We also have had several nice donations since our last report. Latest donors are :

Numismatic Enterprises (2nd donation) - Robert Gamble

Denzil Gobel (2nd donation) - Maurice Jensen

Mel Shapiro - Erich Werling

The following Clubs also donated money:

Culver City Coin Club

Douglas (S.M.) Numis. Society

Mar Vista Coin Club

Pomona Valley Coin Club

Thanks to all you nice people.

Thelma Case, Ass't Curator
Karl M. Brainard, Curator

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The following article on "Jade" was requested to be run as part of the Money Museum Report by Karl M. Brainard, who gives all credit to Mrs. Peggy Borgolte, who did all the research and writing of this article.

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JADE

Jade, the most valuable and most significant material in Chines History has been known for centuries as "The Jewel of Heaven" The Chinese character that represents Jade is almost the same a that used for "Princes."

Through many centuries, the Chinese have transmitted from Fathe to Son, and from Generation to Generation of glyptic artists, the a of working jade and the many significant designs have gained stea dily in symmetry and conventional perfectness through the proces of centuries. It is therefore not surprising that much of the philo sophy, much of the culture, and far more of the symbolism under lying Chinese thought, is found in the unique and highly decorativ carvings which represent the expressions of so many generations c Chinese craftsmen. The beauty of jade itself, combined with all th wisdom and craftsmenship of years, makes a combination unsurpasse

Jade was not use only in designing of new coinage (it was the practice of the mint artisans to present trial pieces of proposed new types of money to the Emperor and Empress for approval) but regular money for circulation only within the Imperial Palace compounds was used for many centuries. Most of these were beautifully worked with various emblems such as:

a. The Dragon, a mythical animal regarded by the Chinese as having good, rather than evil influence.

b. Clouds, usually surrounded by figures of immortals, dragons, etc.

c. The Lotus, essentially a Buddhist symbol but also esteemed by the Taoists symbolizing carrying of auspicious wished

d. The Peach together with its blossoms. The peach tree of the God's was said to yield the fruit of eternal life, which ripene once every 3000 years, hence the peaches of immortality.

e. The Sleeping Silkworm a very ancient design usually repeate many times covering the entire reverse of palace coins.

f. The Cosmic Symbol of the Deity of Heaven. A perforated roun disc used from very ancient times to designate the Deity o

Heaven and one of the six "ritual jades". Usually called "pi". Sometimes plain, unadorned, sometimes with observe carved with other symbols, particularly dots or "sleeping silk worms".

g. The Bat, emblematic of happiness and long life.

h. The Butterfly, symbol of immortality which since the Ming Dynasty has had a high place in Chinese favor.

i. The Mystic Knot which originally came from India and represented as having no beginning and no end, sometimes called the "Knot of Everlasting Happiness".

j. Long Life, a circular design meaning long life, very popular and widely used.

k. The Gourd, a Taoist symbol of mystery and necromancy and the emblem of Li-Tieh-kuai, one of the Eight Immortals. The spiral of smoke ascending from the gourd denotes his power of setting his spirit free from his body.

l. The Yin and Yang. In Chinese cosmogony, the Yang and Yin, are the negative and the positive principles of universal life, and are pictorially represented by the symbols of an egg showing the yolk and the white strongly differentiated. Yang signifies Heaven, Sun, Light, Male and is symbolized by the dragon. Yin stands for Earth, Moon, Darkness, Female and is symbolized by the Tiger and the Hare. Through their interaction, the Yin and Yang produces the Five Forces or Five Elements.

m. The Fungus supposed to grow on the sacred mountain of Hua Shan and food for immortals.

Jade was also very popular for Amulets or Charms and these were sold by the Temple Priests to the wealthy, worn to bring good fortunes, male children, and for innumerable other purposes. While most of these amulets were worn by women also, around the neck or as belt buckles, some were exclusive for men, who habitually carried them, and in walking from place to place, would rub them between the fingers, these were called "fingering pieces". Such

handling gave pleasure to the owner, improved the luster of the jade and was supposed to bring success to prayers. Most pieces contained one or more of the symbols mentioned before.

Some very valuable jades were kept permanently in the Temples before the High Altar. It was the custom of wealthy Chinese families to purchase from the Chief Priest beautiful jades bearing inscriptions asking for blessings from their ancestors. These "offerings" usually purchased at extremely high prices (depending on the quality and size of the Jade) were supposed to remain forever before the alter as a perpetual offering to the Gods. One such piece in the Sung Collection (exhibited privately at the Chicago Worlds Fair in 1932-1933) was valued at ten million dollars. Similar offerings were also made of brass in the form of trees (similar to the castings of Chinese cash) the end of each branch ending in a coin, each bearing different symbols and blessings.

Jade was also extensively used in the Temples as part of many rituals.

The value of jade depends largely on quality, and contrary to the general belief that jade is green, it is found in every color and color combination from deep black to pure white.

Source: H.D. Gibbs, Hans: M.F. Schulman 1946 Catalogue No. 26, loaned to the Numismatic Association of Southern California by Denzil R. Goble.

Jade Fish, donated by Mr. Goble to the Numismatic Association of Southern California Museum, is a symbol of Wealth.

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NOTE: While visiting Mr. Goble in his San Francisco Coin Shop, we were discussing his beautiful and extensive collection of jade. I was so deeply impressed with it that he offered me the jade fish, that now reposses in our vault. So now another fine numismatic item comes to our Money Museum.

Karl M. Brainard

The Charming Queen Anne Farthings

In the history of numismatics quite a few coins have captured the imagination of the collecting fraternity. In American coinage, the 1804 silver dollar rates the term "Fabulous". Other highly publicized coins include the "incomparable 1894-S dime, the "legendary 1913 nickel" and even the "king of dollars, the 1893-S". Few foreign coins rate such adjectives. The story of the farthings of Queen Anne certainly rate the title "Charming".

These coins have a very colorful history and after reviewing the literature related to their issuance and circulation, the term "charming" seems quite appropriate indeed.

The story starts in the reign of William III in the period from 1695 to 1701. In that period, licenses for issuance of minor coinage (bronze) amounted to £137,000. *1* This condition actually flooded the country with minor coins. Furthermore, counterfeiting of bronze coinage of earlier reigns, especially that of Charles II, was running rife. *2* Merchants complained of the flood of "baser money" in their coffers. When the licenses expired finally in 1701, it was decided by the Lord Treasurer to stop the mintage of minor coins until the existing supply dwindled to more normal needs. *3*

It was in 1712 that Robert Harley, Lord Treasurer under Queen Anne, proposed the issuance of copper (bronze) coins to relieve the dwindled supply then in circulation. At this juncture, the three principals entered the picture. Sir Isaac Newton, warden of the Mint from 1696 to 1699 and from 1699 until 1727. Master of the Mint made several proposals concerning the forthcoming minor coinage. He proposed that the new issues should be made of pure copper of full intrinsic value less the cost of mintage and issuance. He further indicated that all minor coinage should be made at the mint starting with ingots of raw metal instead of purchasing prepared blanks for coinage from contractors. Thirdly, he recommend-that coinage be restricted to the amounts deemed actually necessary for ordinary commerce. Although his three proposals seemed

sound enough, they never came to pass since the first item faile to pass the "hammer test". This test, performed for centurie during hammer struck coinage and even well into the years o machine struck coins, consisted of striking the coins or planchet with a minter's hammer to see if the metal would crack. Sure en ough, the pure copper (actually about 99% pure) planchets propose by Newton failed the test. James Bertie, a metallurgist invited t the Treasury to inspect the new planchets at once pronounce these pieces as "coarse copper" and subjected them to the test- and they did crack! Imagine the genius Newton being defeated in a matter such as this.

The second figure in this story was John Croker (actually Crocker Chief Engraver at the Royal Mint from 1705 until 1741, had prepar ed all the dies for the forthcoming bronze coins including the far- things. *4* Suggestionsfor the designs were made by the celebrate Dean Johnathan Swift. They included commemorative themes for the reverses of the new coins. Of the six different composities designed by Croker, only No. 13 actually commemorated a speci- fic event, ie. the Peace of Utrecht. (A complete description of the farthings is listed at the end.)

The third figure in this story is that of Queen Anne herself. As cending the throne in 1702, she was immediately a popular mon arch and reigned until her death in 1714. Several interesting coin came out of the mint in that era, especially the "Vigo" pieces. No minor coins were issued during her reign except for the 1714 far things (No. 15). No pennies were planned for issue. None of the proposed half pennies was issued, however, some were struck a the mint after her death and a total of ten different pattern hal pennies are known to exist. *5* The Queen posed for various mod els for Croker to design these coins. It is generally believed tha two of the reverses for the farthings revealed too much of th Queen's bust as well as her right leg above the knee. Althoug the figure on the reverse of the farthings was officially the alle gorical figure of Brittania seated, there was a marked resemblence between Crocker's Brittania and Anne than of the Brittania figure designed by Roettier. *6* The accepted design (No. 15) for circula tion was probably the one approved by the Queen herself inasmuc as the other designs (Nos. 11, 12 and 14) were "offensive". 7

There are conflicting reports as to whether or not any farthings were actually issued in the reign of Anne. *8* In the report, "Newton at the Mint" by Craig, the author clearly states, "No copper was issued in Reign of Anne -- Queen Anne farthings were strays from these experiments." *9*

Nonetheless, almost a century after her death, the farthings became famous. How the rumor spread is a mystery, but it was generally believed that in the reign of Anne, only three farthings were struck. One account of how this story may have started is retold by J. Henry: *10*

> "Amongst the many infatuation which have possessed the people of this country (Eng land), the popular error connected with the farthings of Queen Anne is one of the most curious and remarkable. The common belief was, and is even yet with many persons, that only three were ever struck, and that these are of immense value. The origin of this idle story is unknown. One account is that a lady from Yorkshire many years since, having lost an Anne farthing, which probably had, from some circumstance or other, great value for her, offered a large reward for its restoration; another, a possessor of one of these farthings offered it for sale in a newspaper for £500; a yet further tale is that an auctioneer to advertise himself, once offered one of these coins for sale, and nominally knocked it down to a bidder for £500, which of course getting very much talked about, served his purpose. Although nothing is clearly known from whence this error sprung, the fact remains that for a long time it has been in existance. In Esperella's letters from England in 1808, it is stated that, "A man was brought before the magistrates charged by a soldier with having assaulted him on the highway, and robbed him of eight pounds, some silver, and a Queen Anne's farthing. The man protested his innocence and brought sufficient proof of it.

> Upon further investigation it was discovered that some pettifogging lawyer, as ignorant as he was villanous, had suborned the soldier to bring this accusation against an innocent man, in the hopes of hanging him and getting possession of the farthing."
>
> At Dublin, 1814, an extra-ordinary trial took place in connection with one of these coins, an account of which appeared in the British Press newspaper, on the 14th February in that year, 11 by which it appears that a man named George Hone received twelve months imprisionment for stealing a Queen Anne's farthing. And so impressed were the parties of its great value, that it was estimated that £700 was half the price that would be realized by its sale! The council for the crown further informed the jury that only three specimens were known, that the die broke upon striking the third farthing; and that one farthing was in the King's Museum, the second in the British Museum, the third missing, was presumed to be the one in question parties have travelled to London from all parts of the country with Anne farthings hoping to make a fortune by selling them, even these have been in many cases only Jettons (trade tokens) of the period and not farthings at all." 12

Considering there may have been some 400 or more Anne farthings in existence at the time, it is extra-ordinary that this curious, bu charming misconception should have persisted so long, especially in view of the several notices which appeared in quick succession in newspapers during March of 1802, all advertising Anne farthings for sale. *13* By the middle of the century, much of the charm had been erased from this little coin, but to its owners, the portly Queen's face on the little farthing meant good fortune and was in valuable to the owner. Few specimens ever appeared for sale afte the British Museum announced it was not buying any. Hundreds o

offers were received by the Museum authorities from 1802 until 1850 offering to sell Anne farthings or tokens for prices from a few pounds to a thousand. Remarkable, however, by modern standards of rarity, only some 400 pieces of the various designs are believed to have been minted (either during or after Anne's reign), which should make this piece once again, a rarity of substantial desirability. Considering that uncirculated specimens have been advertised in recent years for under $200, this charming little copper may yet find its way into the super adjective category.

Of the farthing patterns there exist the following varities: *14* (numbers used from Montagu) (O.-obverse; R-reverse; R-relative rarity).

11. O. Anna, dei. gratia. The Queen's head as on pattern half penny No. 1.

R. Brittania, 1713. The date is in the legend. The figure of the Queen as Brittania, as usual, with an olive branch in her hand. R. 4 This coin has a very broad rim on both sides and occurs in gold, silver and bronze or copper. A linear circle occurs on the obverse of the gold and silver proofs and on the reverse of all examples. Impressions from more than one die occur. A specimen of yellowish metal on a thick flan exists (formerly Bergne's lot 1080) on which the inner circle of lettering is more florid, and that one the reverse is much smaller than usual, and on which the inner circle on the reverse is ornamented.

A copper example in the Montague collection is of the usual thickness but has a dot after 1713, and the A's in Gratia are properly barred. This is not so in the case of the before mentioned variety, which may be a late impression. Another specimen occurs with large lettering and no inner circle on the obverse, which probably also occurs in silver.

12. O. Anna, dei gratia. The Queen's bust as before.

R. Brittania, broad grained rim. The Queen with the attributes of Brittania, as usual, seated under a portico. In exergue, 1713, R 5. This also occurs in gold, silver, copper or bronze. A variety exists

with smaller letters without a broad rim.

13. O Anna Avgvsta (Augusta). Bust of the Queen similar to that on before, but in yet higher relief and of finer workmanship. Broad grained rim.

R. Pax, Missa, Per, Orbem. The figure of Peace riding in a biga (chariot), holding in her right hand an olive branch, in her left, a spear. In exergue, 1713. R.6.

This is found in gold, silver, tin and bronze or copper. Some in silver are struck on much thicker flans than others. A copper pattern exists with a narrow beaded inner circle struck on a flan of slightly larger module. It is most probable that the features of the figure of Peace are intended to be those of the Queen. The design was adopted to commemorate the Peace of Utrecht.

14. O. Anna Regina. Bust as No. 11.

R. Brittania, Figure of Brittania more fully draped and bosom and leg not bare. Laurel branch in her hand, which is not raised as on previous patterns. In erergue, 1714. R.5. This occurs in copper only.

15. O. Anna, dei gratia. Bust as on No. 11.

R. Brittania, figure as On No. 14. In exergue, 1714. R.3. This was intended to be the current farthing and it was probably in circulation for a short time before the death of the Queen. This event, which occurred shortly afterwards, induced those who were in possession of the limited number of examples already issued, to hoard them as memorials of the deceased sovereign. It occurs in silver, bronze and copper. One variety exists with more florid lettering and no dots after the words on the obverse.

16. O. Anna, dei gratia. The Queen's bust within a double inner circle, under the head a scrool. The letters of the legend on both sides are sunk instead of being raised.

R. Bello et Pace. Brittania helmeted and standing, holding an

olive branch in her left hand, in a double inner circle. In exergue, 1713. A broad grained rim. R. 7

This piece is very rare. It was struck as a jetton to commemmorate the Peace of Utrecht and not as a pattern for a regular farthing. Examples occur in the Hunter Collection; the latter in poor condition. In the Bergne Sale (Lot 1076) there was one described as being mixed metal or pewter. This piece subsequently acquired by Mr. Shorthouse, was sold by public auction on December 2, 1886 to Mr. J.G. Murdoch. It is copper of inferior quality.

FOOTNOTES:

1. English, Copper, Tin and Bronze Coins in the British Museum 1558-1958, British Museum Publication, London 1960, p. 175.

2. op. p. 151 - 1, 175

3. op. cit. p. 175

4. op. cit. p. 175-6 and Paper relating to the Mint, I. Newton, paper presented to the Royal Mint, 1936 by Lord Wakefield.

5. op. cit. 179-186

6. The Copper, Tin and Bronze Coinage and Patterns for Coins of England from the Reign of Elizabeth to that of her Present Majesty, H. Montagu, 1893. pp 76-85

7. op. cit.

8. op. cit.

9. Museum, loc. cit. 176 and Craig, Newton at the Mint, p. 98

10. Numismatic Journal, Vol. I., pp. 267-71, by Sir Henry Ellis

11. Museum, Appendix 9 (B), p. 609

QUEEN ANNE continued

12. op. cit. p. 177

13. Museum, Appendix 9 (b), p. 609

14. Montagu, pp. 84-85

★★★★★★★★★★★★

A coin dealer's clerk stood at the gate. Her face was worn and old..

She meekly asked the "Man of Fate", admission to the fold.

"What did you do," St. Peter said, "To seek admission here?"

"I ran a coin store down on earth for many a weary year".

The gate swung sharply open then, as Peter touched a bell.

"Come in ! " he said, "And take a harp. You've had your share of hell!"

★★★★★★★★★★★★

Money doesn't talk these days. It just goes without saying!!!

Despite inflation, a penny is still a fair price for most people's thoughts.

★★★★★★★★★★★★

Suit Case Dealer

By C.A. (Slim) Dunbar

In this story I must apologize for using the word "I" quite often but after all I was that Suit Case Dealer.

I don't suggest it as a regular diet, but having spent most of my time behind a bourse table at conventions and being aggravated by "suit case dealers" or "vest pocket dealers", if you wish, shoving or draging prospects away from my table. Thought I would take a whirl and see what goes on outside the bourse tables-- "WHAT AN EXPERIENCE!!!!"

This was not planned and it happened in San Francisco at the N.C.N.A. Convention, Jack Tar Hotel, September, 1965. The Convention rated "Top Flight".

I wanted to reserve a table but conditions were such I didn't think I could make it. It was too late when I found I could spend a couple of days there, so I packed my "suit case" and arrived about noon on Saturday. After parking my car, in the hotel parking area, I found no room was available; but I was lucky and found a room across the street.

So back to my car, I went. It sure was a chore getting it out of that place, of all the hundreds of posts there, I only hit one. Put a nice dent on the right side. Once outside, I found I had to go up, down, and around about eight blocks to get across the street to my room.

When I registered, for some reason or other, I happened to mention I was a "Dodger" fan. Real quick-like I learned that was a dirty word.

Forgot to mention, coming into San Francisco, I ask an officer how to get to Jack Tar Hotel. Following his directions, I saw a lot or railroad tracks and a beautiful view of the bay. Sometime later, I finally found the hotel.

After getting settled in my room, I took my "suit case" and headed for the bourse room. It only weighed about thirty pounds, but after

hills, ramps and stairways, it seemed a ton; but I made it eve
though my legs still ache.

I finally reached the bourse room. It was well-arranged and we
lighted. Right away, I wished I had a bourse table but this wa
Saturday afternoon and there was no chance.

I spotted my first customer, Walter Breen. I had a coin I knew h
wanted. Dropped my suit case behind the nearest table, whic
happened to be a San Diego dealer, took my coin out and showe
it to Walter. He took it, and this was my only floorsale I made. H
came over and looked at the material I had to offer and let me kno
of some items he wanted. Had a very interesting talk with him. H
has shortened his beard. Said it was his wife's insistance that h
did it. I complimented him on the better look and he let me kno
the beard was for ready recognition. I wished I could absorb abou
a tenth of that boy's knowledge. I made my first mistake while
talking, I lite a cigarette and Walter walked away. He doesn't lik
cigarette smoke--What a Man!!!!

I paid the dealer his 10% on the sale and started out for more ex
perience with my "suit case". Went out in the lobby and saw a lo
of other "dealers" showing their wares; but for some reason o
other that didn't appeal to me and I went back to the bourse room

I knew most of the dealers. If they were busy with a customer, I
would wave and pass on. I learned real quick that dealers are th
best customers, if you don't bother them when they have a custome
at their table. Catching them at an ideal moment, they are wide
open.

There was some items I wanted to buy. I used that for an opening
A friend of mine from Hawaii had one for $14.00. I made the pu
chase then I asked him if he wanted to see what I had. He looke
and bought $90.00 worth. He called in his dealer friend, next doo
and he took about $40.00 worth. We closed up with which he re
marked, "What is this? I make a $14.00 sale and wound up buyin
$100.00". Again, dealers properly handled, are your best custom
ers, if your prices are right.

In shopping around, I had several of the boys tell me that they

could buy this or that on the tape for so and so. I could only close my case and let them know I didn't know what they were talking about. I like to think I am a numismatist and not a speculator.

A peculiar item is that most of my dealings was with dealers that I see weekly in my own locale. We have to go to San Francisco to balance our stock as a "suit case dealer". I learned much-- floor sales, lobby sales, room sales, chizzeling on government taxes, alternations, restrikes are not desirable items at our conventions and speculation, by the way of the tape, is on thin ice.

Key coins are Franklin halves, 1942, type 2, proof nickels and 1964 proof sets are some items that have a future.

Coming home, I made a stop at Modesto, a part of three days later and $353.00 repair bill, I made it. Don't like my car so good now but I had fun and experience.

I may try again in San Diego.

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Please let us know, well in advance, what your new address will be. Send your old address, too --- even better, why not enclose the address label from the N.A.S.C. Quarterly envelope.

Has your Club, changed meeting places, time change, or new mailing address of your N.A.S.C. Quarterly ??.

The post office will not forward your copy unless extra postage is paid, so PLEASE inform the Corres. Secretary and the Editor. The address is on the front cover of "Quarterly".

Sycee Silver Coins of China

By Kenneth Young

China and India have been the world's largest consumers of silver for many centuries. It has been estimated that 80% of the world's production of silver has been absorbed by those two countries. Practically all silver of both countries has been imported. China has some silver deposits, but they were never developed until last century.

In order to understand the history of Sycee Silver one must be familiar with the history of silver in China. Both ancient historians and modern writers leave us in a muddle of contradictions. As best we can, we must sift the truth from the fiction and record conclusions as we see them.

The origin of the word "sycee" is not known. There is no such word in the Chinese language. Several theories have been suggested. Some think it is a corruption of the Chinese word " Sai Sen" meaning fine silver. Another is derived from the Chinese word "sesze" meaning fine floss silk.

Other names commonly used for sycee silver pieces are "boat money", "slippers" because they resembled a Chinese women's slipper and shoe money.

The usual shapes of sycee in smaller denominations are oval with a depression in the center. Larger denominations were oval, oblong and round. Also there is a peculiar shaped piece called "pack saddle", because its shape resembles a pack saddle.

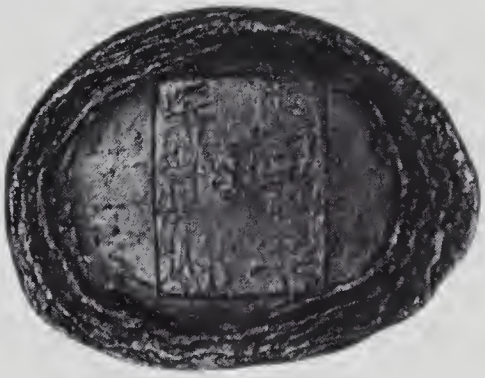
"Saddle Sycee Teal"

5 Teal

SYCEE SILVER continued

Sycee silver pieces were cast in sand, or clay moulds. After the coils had cooled they were weighed and assayed by the ancient methods. If the piece was underweight, it was returned to the melting pot. If it was overweight, it was chipped or filed to the correct weight. When the exact weight was attained, the casting was reheated and stamped with the name of the banker, the assayer and the manufacturer. The assayer's name was often written in ink, instead of being stamped. With these guarantees, it was unnecessary to reweigh or assay the sycee piece with every business transaction.

1 Teal



4 Teals

Sycee denominations were ¼, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 50 and 100 teals (tals). The 50 teal was the most used denomination. The diamension of the 50 teal piece was approximately 3" x 3" x 5". Fifty teal equals 60 ounces or 4 pounds.

A teal was primarily a unit of weight. Secondarily a teal was a denomination of a coin and of course, the weight of the coin corresponded with the denomination. According to Phares O. Singler, there was more than one hundred and fifty different teals in China during the last century. Often there were two varieties of teal weights in the same city, with a difference of 10% in weights; and the silver fineness varied as much as the weight.

The teal was neither a constant weight nor a constant standard of silver fineness.

1 teal = 10 mace

1 candreen = 10 cash

SYCEE silver continued

1 mace = 10 candreens 10 cash = 1 U.S. cent
1 teal = 1000 to 2000 cash depending on the weight and the finess of the silver

Cash coin was used exclusively in small transactions. The denominations of these coins were 1 tp 50 cents. The Chinese word "cash" means money.

The Keiping teal was considered standard. It weighed 1½ oz. averdupois, with a fineness of 970 to 980 or 97% to 98% pure silver. All taxes were computed in this teal.

Shanghai teal = 35.32 grams. This teal was the local banking standard.

Canton teal = 35.84 grams and a high fineness of silver.

Tsosping teal = 36.04 grams. This teal was another used in banking

Hockwon teal = 37.95 grams, used as the standard, per duty payments in Customs Department.

Trade with China was hampered and confused by this system. The variation in the weights and silver fineness and the number of cash per teal led to a complicated monetary system.

The Chinese businessman did not seem to mind the time and mental effort spent solving the many mathematical riddles involved in every business transaction. It is certain that the best mathematician was the shrewdest merchant and drove the best bargain. These problems never seemed to deter but added zest to every transaction.

With the exception of cash coins, sycee has been used more than any other monetary medium in modern China. Sycee teal coins evolved from the form of silver bullion to the category of coinage. The stamp of authority changed the status of a bar of silver, from that of currency to coinage.

The Chinese people had always been slow in adopting any economic

or other changes. It is an ancient belief with them that anyone who disturbs a grave will be cursed with violent personal tragedy. Therefore, these superstitious people refused to work the silver mines for fear that they might desecrate the grave of some long dead soul.

Ancient contemporary writers tell us that taxes, tributes and large debts of provinces and cities were paid in labor, grain, live stock, farm produce, metals, cloth and other commodities. Recordings of the first and second centuries B.C., first mentioned silver bullion used for payment of these debts.

Silver bullion, as an exchange medium for large transactions was used extensively in the sixth century. Records at that time first mentioned silver bars being stamped by an authority, guaranteeing the weight and purity of the metal. These coins were of standard weight, purity of silver and stamped with the authority of a government or reputable banker. Thus eliminating the necessity of weighing and testing the silver with every transaction. However, the standards varied in different provinces and cities.

Subsequently, silver was used a great deal in commerce. It was always in the form of bullion and not always guaranteed by an authority. When it was not guaranteed, the bullion had to be weighed and tested for purity. This laborius task consumed a great deal of time and required the services of a well-informed technician.

A Guild of monetary experts called "shroffs" were employed to perform these tasks. They were trained in detecting counterfeit and debased silver, as well as being well-informed in banking and monetary laws and practices.

Silver coins were minted in 1183. There were six denominations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10 teals. Each teal was equal to 2000 cash. After three years, these coins were demonatized and all coins that were in circulation were recalled and none have survived. Nevertheless, silver continued to be the chief monetary medium for large transactions.

The Central Government recognized and accepted all "sycee silver" but there were no specifications. These details were left entirely

SYCEE SILVER continued

to the discretion of local governments and bankers. Consequently there was a great variance in the size, shape, weight and the purity of the metal and the inscriptions stamped on the sycee pieces.

Sycee silver pieces of all denominations are very rare and difficult to obtain. Where these coins are for sale, the prices are extremely low when compared to their rarity.

On April 5, 1933, the Chinese Republican Government abolished the teal as a monetary unit and substitued the "Yuan" (dollar) as a standard unit for domestic and foreign exchange; and with this date, ends the history of one of the most interesting facets of Numismatics.

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A WORD ABOUT OUR BADGES

Many of our members do not know we have a beautiful badge and it is for sale at all our Conventions. The price is $3.50 with the first year bar attached.

Each year we furnish a dated bar for fifty cents. Most of our early members have these antiqued badges and bars dating from the First Convention.

The badges and bars are NOT a cheap or trashy type of souvenir. They are a medal you will be proud to wear.

We will have a good supply of them at our next convention. Please see me there at the Registration Desk, Feb. 17, 18, 19, and 20, 1966 at the Statler-Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles, California. - Grace Brainard, Chairman - Medals

"Our Hobby - Are We Doing Right?

By

Norma Kitto

Are we doing right by our babies, Numismatic babies, that is????

At first, those who collect have enthusiam and the new collector will buy anything. He is waiting with happy anticipation--the experience to come. Most of the time he can't grade coins too well and certainly could not tell a good counterfeit from a real coin. BUT he is willing to learn!!! There is an old saying that "Its kinda hard for a beginner to learn right, if he has never seen it done".

Are we showing him the right way? Are we offering him the friendly fun and fellowship of a "Real Coin Club?" Or are we showing him how to become a part of a group of arguing, bickering, money making politicians that are so busy trying to cut each others throats, they haven't a civil word for anyone not in their "Clique". Or maybe we will make him an innocent victim of our 'fast buck artist'!!!! After he has been skinned a few times, he will very likely quit collecting, or become a 'fast buck artist' himself.

It is a rare coin club now that hasn't cut the speakers' time short or quit reading the minutes, or stopped something else, so they can get into the auction sooner. Then of course you can't hear it, because of the wheeling and dealing going on in the back of the room.

This is our own fault! We are, on the whole, a bunch of sheep. We don't say "ba-a-a" but we say "aye". We should all try to remember that the man who is never very strong against anything, is never very strong for anything.

Lets get up and speak our minds once in a while. I'm sure we will find others who feel as we do. Maybe we can finally convince the "fast buck artist and the politicians" that even though they don't have everything they want, they should be thankful they don't get all they deserve.

★★★★★★★★★★

Crown Size Coins of Mexico 1536 - 1965

By Maurice Jensen

In 1518 Hernando Cortes, the great Spanish explorer and conqueror sailed in eleven ships from the West Indies to the east coast of Mexico. Seven hundred armed soldiers accompanied him on this voyage to claim Mexico for the crown of Spain. Cortes landed at a spot that now is the city of Vera Cruz. When all of his troops had landed on the shore, Cortes ordered the entire fleet of vessels to be burned. He thus assured himself the soldiers and sailors could not desert and return to the West Indies or Spain.

The Aztec tribe of Indians was the most powerful and ruling tribe of Indians in Mexico at this time. They had defeated and subjugated most of the other Indian tribes of Mexico. Cortes soon realized that most of the other tribes of Indians disliked the Aztecs. He allied himself with several Indian tribes around the Vera Cruz area. He thus had a very formidable army with which to march on the Aztec. Empire of Montezuma. On November 8, 1519, Cortes marched his army into the capital city of the Aztec's, now known as Mexico City.

Montezuma met Cortes and his army and welcomed them to their city in a very friendly gesture. In two years, by means of treachery and cruelty, Cortes was able to defeat the Aztec Indians. In 1521 he claimed all of Mexico in the name of the crown of Spain.

Thus for the next three hundred years, almost to a day, Mexico was to remain a colony of Spain. The Spanish Conqueror's treated the Indians very harshly and cruel. The Indians were exploited of all mineral and material wealth that Spain was able to squeeze from them.

In 1535 Spain established the first Mint in the New World at Mexico City. This mint operated a full 256 years before the United States was to establish their own Mint in 1792. The first coins struck at this new Mint in Mexico City were of silver and in denominations of 1-Real, 2-Real and 4-Real size. Carolus and Johanna, the

rulers of Spain at this time had their names on each of these coins. Today one can still acquire these coins of the new world in fairly nice condition at a very reasonable price. The 4-Reals sells from $30 to $40 in a nice condition. These coins are the start of the colonial coin series in Mexico. This series was to last for the next three hundred years.

Philip II ruled Spain and Mexico from 1556 to 1598. Crowns of his reign with the "MO" mint mark are available and sell from $20 to $50, depending upon their condition.

Philip III ruled Spain and Mexico from 1598-1621. Most of the coins of his reign are "COB" type (coins hammered out by hand) and are very crudely struck. If you intend to purchase a "COB" type coin make sure the mint mark shows--so you know it is a coin of Mexico. Beware of counterfeits, as there are many cast counterfeits in this series.

Philip IV ruled from 1621-1665, all of his coins are of the "COB" type also. They are available, at not too expensive a price. Again beware of counterfeits.

Charles II was only four years old when he ascended the throne of Spain in 1665. He ruled until 1700. During his rule, Mexico struck its first gold coins. The gold coins were called 8-escudos pieces and were of the "COB" type variety. These "COB" type gold coins are today quite rare and command prices up to two thousand dollars for a nice specie. This price may be in for an adjusting in the near future if the treasure found in sunken Spanish ships off the coast of Florida include a considerable number of these pieces. Some have already found their way to the numismatic market.

Philip V ruled from 1700-1746, with a brief abdication in 1724, in favor of his son, Louis I. However, the reign of Louis I was a very short lived affair. It lasted only eight months. He died the same year he assumed throne, Philip regained the throne and continued to rule until his death in 1746.

During the reign of Louis I there were struck a limited number of 8-Real pieces bearing his name. Today coins of his reign are very rare and command prices exceeding several thousand dollars. Truly

a rare coin.

During Philip V rule, a new series of coins were introduced to th world. In 1732 the pillar type coin made its first appearance.

This is probably the world's most popular series of coins and ha circulated world wide for the last two centuries. This pillar typ coin was struck in the following denominations: ½-Real, 1-Rea 2-Real, 4-Real and 8-Reals. The coin received its name from th two pillars that appears on the obverse side of the coin, along wit a map of the new and old world.

Ferdinard VI assumed the throne in 1746 and ruled until his deat in 1759. The pillar type series of coins were struck during hi entire reign. Crowns of Ferdinard VI are readily available and ca be had at a very nominal price.

Charles II ruled from 1759-1788. In 1773, Charles introduced th new portrait type coinage showing the ruling monarch's portrait thus in 1772 the pillar type coinage came to an end. Both pilla and portrait type coins of Charles III are in plentiful supply an can be had at a very nominal fee. The last year of the pillar dolla in 1772 is a very rare date and very seldom seen. Only a few ar known to exist.

In 1788, Charles IV ascended the throne and ruled until he abdicate in 1808 in favor of his son, Ferdinand VII. During Charles IV' rule Spain was defeated in war with Napoleon of France. Napolea occupied Spain for a few years. It was Spain's defeat that cause the colonies, in the new world, to revolt from Spanish rule.

There are some interesting traditional crowns of Charles IV, du to the slow means of transportation, the Mexico Mint knew c Charles III's death but did not know what he looked like. So the struck coins with Charles III's portrait and Charles IV's name o them, until the new portrait arrived of the new ruler.

Ferdinand VII assumed the throne with Napoleon's consent in 180 In 1810, Father Hidalgo declared Mexico independent of Spain, bu the "War of Independence" which was to last for eleven years, ha to be fought against Spanish and Loyalist troops before Mexic

was truly to achieve their "independence". During this period 1810-1821, a most interesting series of Mexico coinage was to emerge. This series is so challenging one could spend the rest of his life trying to complete this series and still not have all the coins in the "War of Independence" series.

Hidalgo was captured by the Spanish loyalist within the first year of the revolt and was promptly executed. Hidalgo today is considered the "George Washington" of Mexico. For a while it looked as if the revolt would fail, finally a priest under Hidalgo named Morelos, took up the crusade for independence. Morelos is refered by all Mexico as the man who kept the revolt alive during its darkest period. Morelos lacked funds to pay his soldiers so he struck copper 8-Real pieces in the years 1811-1814.

These pieces were supposed to be redeemed later for silver, but this never happened. Today we have a reminder of the "War of Independence" by the rather large supply of these copper 8-Reals. The word "SUD" appears on all of them. They currently sell from $8 to $20 a piece for a nice type coin of this period.

Morelos was captured by the Spanish in 1815. He was executed shortly thereafter. In just six more years his dream of a free and independent Mexico would be realized. The war was to end in 1821 with Mexico a free nation after three hundred years of Spanish domination and subjugation.

At this point one of the generals fighting the Spanish armies, General Iturbide, had himself installed as the head of the new regency government to rule Mexico. In 1822, Iturbide declared himself Emperor of Mexico. His reign was to be a short lived one. It lasted only until 1823. He was deposed and exiled to Europe with a large pension. Iturbide was dissatisfied and in 1824 organized an army to help him land in Mexico and regain his throne.

Soon after he landed, Iturbide was captured and executed, thus ended the first Empire of Mexico. Today the silver coins with Iturbide portrait on them are both beautiful and historic. There are three different types of 8-Real pieces. There is also some gold 8-Escudos and 4-Escudos pieces. These coins are not too plentiful

--would advise you to pick one up soon as they are getting scarce

In 1824, Mexico became a Republic and the first Liberty cap type coinage made its appearance. This type coinage was to last until 1909 with the exception of several brief intervals. During this time some fourteen different mints were to strike these coins. Many collectors try to secure one coin from each of these mints. Three of the mints are considered to be scarce and coins from these are very expensive. The mints are Estado De Mexico operated 1828-1830, Guadalupe Y Calvo 1843-1851 and Real De Catorce 1863-1869. Coins from the other mints can be obtained at a very nominal fee.

The next interesting series of Mexico coins is the Maximilian series 1864-1867. In 1864 during the U.S. Civil War, Napolean III of France saw an opportunity to enlarge his power. He decided to install Maximilian as Emperor of Mexico with the support of French troops. At the end of the Civil War the U.S. Government demanded the French get out of Mexico or we would intervene. Without the support of French troops, Maximilian was soon captured by Loyal Mexican troops and executed in 1867.

The one peso silver crown of Maximilian struck in 1866 and 1867 is probably one of the world's most beautiful nineteenth century coins. A gold 20-peso coin was also struck, this being a much sought after coin.

In 1869, Mexico decided to change their coinage to the decimal system. The new "balance scale peso" was designed for this purpose. However this coin proved very unpopular, especially in world trade where the Mexican Liberty Cap 8-Reals was so well known and popular. This type coin lasted until 1873, when it was again decided to revert back to the 8-Real Liberty Cap piece. The balance scale peso is rather flatly struck so shows wear very easily. A strictly uncirculated coin of this series is quite rare in this condition. I suggest you pick up a nice one soon, price still reasonable. The Liberty Cap 8-Real continued to be coined from 1873 to 1898, when once again Mexico decided to try the decimal system of coinage.

From 1898 to 1909, Mexico struck one peso coins of the same

design and size as the 8-Real coins. In 1910, the "Caballitos Horse" type peso was introduced. This coin was to continue until 1914. Its coinage ended abruptly in 1914 because Mexico was in the midst of a revolution. During the years of the Mexican Revolution 1910-1917, many interesting coins were struck by revolutionary groups. I will not dwell on this series, as this is another chapter in numismatics. The next regular peso to be struck by the government was the 1918 peso. A peso greatly reduced in size, but still containing over 90% silver. This type coin was to last for only two years, 1918-1919. These are getting scarce because most of them were melted down because of their high silver content. The peso of 1920-1946 was of the same design as the earlier type but only had 72% silver.

In 1947, Morelos portrait was to appear on the coin though the silver content was reduced to 50%. Coins of this type were struck in 1947, 1948 and 1949. The issue of 1949 was melted down because the peso was revalued in 1949, thus there was more silver in the coin that its intrinsic value. Today there is a mere handful of the '49 pesos around. Beware of altered dates of this year, only a few genuine coins of this date around.

The 1950 peso is a one year coin with a portrait of Morelos in a General's uniform. A beautiful and reasonable coin.

There are a few coins in the modern series of Mexico the collector should acquire soon, as the price of some of these will advance sharply soon. They are the 1950-1955 peso "railroad" coin. This is a commemorative piece and even now is in great demand. This coin has a real good future.

The "DOS Peso of 1921, winged victory" is the only 2-peso silver coin struck by the government. This coin commemorates the 100th Anniversary of Mexico Independence. The 1954 Hidalgo 5-peso coin is a most scarce regular issue of any coin-only 30,000 struck. This coin has a terrific future.

In 1957, Mexico struck a series of coins commemorating the 100th Anniversary of their Constitution, in denominations of 1-peso and 5-peso and 10-peso. The 10-peso coin is in very short supply and has a real good future. Suggest you get soon, if at all interested in

this series.

These are the coins I consider in the recent series that will be come scarce in the near future, all should turn out to be a goo investment for future appreciation.

I do hope that this brief, though not complete outline of Mexic Crowns, will be of some interest to the collectors of the rather ne series of the "Crown Coins of Mexico".

Those of you who want a real challenge in collecting of coins, suggest "Mexico Coins".

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The Coins of Mexico - Neil Utberg
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★★★★★★★★★★★★

DON'T FORGET ABOUT THE

NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

●●●● CONVENTION ●●●●

FEBRUARY 17, 18, 19 AND 20, 1966 !!!!!

at

STATLER - HILTON HOTEL

LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA

SEE YOU ALL THERE

Trade Dollars

By George Rony

In the regular international trade of crucial importance is the mutually acceptable and accepted media of payment for the goods, unless the goods were traded in an outright barter.

The primitive people in the by gone ages were satisfied with reciprocal barter or transfer of the goods. In the modern times there was a more pressing need for a medium of exchange: gold, silver, cloth, iron, cowrie shells and a thousand other objects, always based on mutually satisfactory agreement as to their value.

In some areas, as we described in our article on Maria Theresa Taler, traders introduced certain coins which became acceptable international exchange mediums. In other, any large sized silver coin was accepted as money regardless of its origin or provenance.

Since their appearance in the early XVI Century in Boheima, these large silver coins originally called Thalers were admired and universally accepted as medium of exchange not only by the people of the country of their origin, Bohemia, but by their neighbours in other countries of Europe, until they became truly the first international coins of Europe.

These thalers were widely imitated and copied, the Spanish pieces of eight were known as Spanish dollars (derivative of "thalers"); the English Crowns, as English dollars, until United States of America began to issue her own silver dollars. Almost all the money producing countries issued, at one time or another, crown-sized or dollar-sized coins, distant relatives of the early Bohemian thalers.

These coins were used all over the world but the most prolofic producer of these large coins was beyond a doubt Spain, and after Mexico, became independent, and thanks to her prodigious output of silver from her own silver mines, Mexico almost eclipsed Spain with her enormous amount of silver dollars which she exported to the Far Eastern Countries where the Spanish dollar (peso) became established as the generally accepted medium of payment.

The Mid-Nineteenth Century brought the discovery of rich silver

mines in the Western States of America. American commerce with foreign countries and especially with the Orient was expanding, but the merchants of United States received in payment enormous amounts of silver, mostly Mexican and Spanish silver dollars. The over abundance of silver began to reach critical proportions. The silver producers of United States began to lobby their Government to introduce, as a measure against the inflow of Mexican silver and a chance to complete with the Mexican dollar on the Oriental market, the minting of an American coin for the specific use in the Orient.

In 1873, Congress finally acceeded to their demand and passed the Coinage Act. The Trade Dollar was born.

To give the new coin the appearance of being larger than the Mexican peso, the new trade dollar had 420 grains in weight, compared to 412½, which is the standard weight of the regular silver dollar and 418 grains, which was the weight of the Mexican dollar. The Mexican peso contained ninety-seven percent pure silver, and the Trade Dollar, only ninety percent. Nobody can put anything over the money-changers of the Far East, who quickly realized that the Mexican peso was more valuable than the Trade Dollar, despite its greater weight. This was probably the reason the Trade Dollar never gained popularity in the Orient, not to speak of its utter unpopularity in its own country.

The obverse of the new Trade Dollar showed the Liberty seated on a bale of goods, holding an olive branch. Leaning against her back if a sheaf of wheat. Below is the inscription: "In God We Trust" and the date. On the reverse, is the Eagle, with three arrows in the right talon and an olive branch in the left, and the inscription "United States of America - 420 grains 900 fine" and grains "Trade Dollar".

In 1873, the coins were minted by three Mints: Philadelphia, (397,500); Carson City (124,500); and San Francisco (703,000). All three Mints continued to strike the coins until 1878 for a total of Philadelphia (5,100,960); Carson City (4,211,400) and San Francisco (26,647,000). As we said before, the coins were thicker and heavier than the regular silver dollar.

After 1879, the minting of the Trade Dollars was limited to Phila-

delphia only and between 1879-1885 only 6,579 Trade Dollars were minted, of which a total output for 1884 was 10 proof coins and of 1885 of only 5 proof coins, generally unknown to the collectors until 1908.

And speaking of collectors, we must point out that the Trade Dollars as a special group of numismatic interest, present one of the most fascinating specialized fields of collecting because of its large and varied number of rare pattern coins.

These pattern coins were prepared even before the official date of issue and exist in brilliant proofs in aluminum and in copper with the date of 1872, one year before the official date of issue. They have a reeded edge and are valued at $350.00 each.

In 1873, Trade Dollars exist in proof pattern struck from several different designs. Their metal was mostly silver. The rarity of these coins is categorized in eight groups. The Kreisberg auction of June 1965, offered a particularly rare specimen of these Trade Dollars attributed to the group 8 or the rarest. Its price was $1,000.00.

In 1874 and 1875, Trade Dollar patterns were made and are known to exist in copper and in silver. Some proof coins are even rarer than pattern coins. The 1875 proofs were struck only in six copies. Some of the pattern coins show design combinations of the regular silver dollars and the Trade Dollars.

One of the rarest Trade Dollars struck in 1884, in copper and probably silver plated by the Mint of the type of which only two or three are known to exist was offered at the Kreisberg auction on June, 1965 for $4,000.00. Another, struck in silver, was sold at the Wolfson's sale in 1963 for $8,750.00. The 1885 Proof Trade Dollar is listed in the 1966 Red Guide Book at $9,000.00.

The Trade Dollar was initially issued only to persons who had a genuine need for them like trade in the Orient, and they were expected to pay for them in silver bullion. These Dollars were not meant to be legal tender in the United States and were sold or exchanged in the amounts, not to exceed five dollars.

The peak of the unpopularity of the Trade Dollars in the U. S.

was reached in 1877, when over thirteen million new Trade Dollars, unwanted on the World Markets, and not accepted as legal tender at home, cluttered the vaults of the Mints. Banks refused to exchange them even in the limited amounts of five. Business enterprises posted signs "No Trade Dollars Accepted" in their shop windows. The public dumped the few which they had at the price of 75-80 cents or just exchanged them at the bar for a few drinks.

Public indignation was widespread, when, in February, 1887, eleven years after the coins were officially banned as legal tender, the law authorizing the Trade Dollars was repealed and reversing themselves, the Government offered to exchange the Trade Dollars for regular silver dollars for a period of six months. There was a condition attached to this exchange--the coins were not to be in multilated or defaced condition. But most of the coins returned from China bore the signs of the typical "chop marks" of the Chinese merchants. These curious marks accomplished in the Orient a two-fold function; they were the business cards of certain banks or business men and at the same time guaranteeing the coins as genuine. But as time went on, the number of these chop marks increased sometimes literally defacing the original coin and obliterating its original design. One of the Trade Dollars, in my collection bore evidence of more than forty chop marks. Therefore, according to the letter of the law, these coins were "mutilated and defaced" and the United States Treasury had good reason to refuse them for redemption. In any case, most of the Trade Dollars, which were turned in, were melted down, except for those which found their way into private collections. Interesting to note that today a chop marked Trade Dollar is just as eagerly sought by the collectors as an unused specimen of the "unmutilated" one.

To end this short essay on Trade Dollars, I must mention two other Trade Dollars which were especially minted for the Oriental Trade market. One was minted by Great Britain, the other by Japan

The Trade Dollar of Great Britain was issued first in 1895 and judged by its life-span, was the most successful of all Trade Dollars. It was discontinued in 1935 after forty years of life as inter-national coin; it had its denomination of one dollar inscribed on the coin in three languages; Malay, Chinese and English. It was

minted in England, India and occasionally in other mints of the Far East. We do not know if it really facilitated the British Trade in the Orient or if it was just a matter of prestige to have the coins struck for open competition with the American and the Japanese Trade Dollars.

The Trade Dollar of Japan was first struck in 1875 by the Meiji (Enlightened) Government. Its silver content was greater than the competing Mexican dollar (composition 900 silver; 100 copper; weight 27.22 gram), but this was also the reason of its discontinuance in 1878, and its recall in 1897. The use of it simply became too expensive for the thrifty Japanese.

The Japanese Trade Dollar sells for about $30.00, although those which were minted during the first year of issue in 1875 are exceedingly scarce, as only 79,575 were minted and are eagerly sought by the collectors. The total mintage of the Japanese Trade Dollars was 3,339,638. The Japanese Trade Dollar has a coiled dragon on its obverse and the inscription in Japanese and in English, "Trade Dollar - 900 fine". The reverse has the value in Japanese characters in wreath, topped by the traditional Chrysanthemum flower.

Interesting Foot-note:

All three Trade Dollars were still in circulation when Japan attacked Pearl Harbor. During the looting of the Philippines and other regions of the Far East, the Japanese systematically transferred to Japan all available silver coinage for melting. Millions of coins were thus withdrawn, which accounts for the scarcity of this material on the world numismatic market.

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REMEMBER - N.A.S.C. CONVENTION

STATLER-HILTON HOTEL

FEBRUARY 17, 18, 19 and 20, 1966

Speakers

Listed below is a list of speakers who graciously took time t speak at various Coin Clubs during the months of July, Augus and September, 1965.

This information was taken from Club Bulletins or Club publicit letters sent in to the Editor.

A "SPECIAL" recognition should be given to these people wh take time to pass on their numismatic knowledge to us by speakin at the various Coin Clubs.

N.A.S.C. has a list of Speakers available for all Member Club This is one of the many services offered by the Numismatic Asso ation of Southern California.

Please contact Fred Bass, 5611 Hollywood Boulevard, Hollywoo California, 90028 (Phone: HO 4-7841); if you know of anyone wh wishes to have their name added to the Speakers' List.

****

Baude, George - Southern Hub. Coin Club

"CONFEDERATE CURRENCY"

Carter, Robert - Downey Coin Club

"ALTERED COINS"

Christensen, Alva - Bay Cities Coin Club

"WHAT TO COLLECT FOR FUN OR PROFIT"

Crawford, Bruce - Bakersfield Coin Club

"1848 CALIFORNIA GOLD QUARTER EAGLE"

continu

SPEAKERS continued

Donald, Harold - Bay Cities Coin Club

"ANCIENT COINS"

Gamble, Bob - Culver City Coin Club

"U.S. PAPER MONEY"

Goodman, Mort - Culver City Coin Club

"U.S. ODDITIES"

Hood, Ernie - Downey Coin Club

"LINCOLN'S LOG CABIN"

Kreizel, Clif - '49'ers Coin Club

"TALKED & SHOWED SLIDES OF GREENLAND"

Marx, Sally - Southern Hub Coin Club

"COINS OF ISRAEL"

Messersmith, L.B. - Upland Coin Club

"WOODEN MONEY"

Osborne, Win - East Los Angeles Coin Club

"BALANCE OF PAYMENT DEFICIT"

Young, Kenneth - Bay Cities Coin Club

"HISTORY OF COPPER COINAGE"

Young, C.R. - Torrance Coin Club

"BUST HALF DOLLARS"

continued

SPEAKERS continued

Whyborn, Ray - East L.A. & So. Hub Coin Clubs

"TOUR THROUGH THE BUREAU OF PRINTING AND ENGRAVING"

Woods, Thomas - '49'ers Coin Club

"BANKS"

★★★★★★★★★★★

DON'T MISS OUT ON ANYTHING!

"They want to know if we're issuing any proof sets."

★★★★★★★★★★★

SEVEN MINTS to TWO !!!!

Mint marks that have appeared on United States coins include:

1.	Philadelphia Pennsylvania	-	No Mint Mark on coins from 1792 and to date. (But "P" appeared on wartime nickels of 1942 to 1945.)
2.	Charlotte No. Carolina	-	Mint Mark is "C" and was on gold coins of 1838 thru 1861.
3.	New Orleans Louisiana	-	Mint mark is "O" and was on coins thru 1861 and 1879-1909.
4.	Dahlonega Georgia	-	Mint mark is "D" and was on gold coins of 1838 thru 1861.
5.	Carson City Neveda	-	Mint mark is "CC" and was on coins of 1870 thru 1893.
6.	San Francisco California	-	Mint mark is "S" and was on coins of 1854 thru 1955. (This mint has resumed coin operations, since the Coinage Act of 1965 to help elimate the coin shortage but coins near no mint mark.)
7.	Denver Colorado	-	Mint mark "D" and was on coins of 1906 and to-date.

★★★★★★★★★★★★

JUST FOR LAUGHS

Economists confuse us in writing about "hard" and "easy" money. Our experience is that any kind of money is both "hard" and "easy" ---- hard to get and easy to spend.

★★★★★★★★★★★★

TRUE FACTS

After General Dewey returned from the Spanish-American War, he was presented with a huge silver loving Cup. It was made of 70,000 dimes donated by people of the United States. Most of the dimes were melted to make the cup but some that were used for borders remain intact. These are of Liberty Seated Type and Barber Dimes up to 1898.

★★★★★★★★★★★★

The "Statue of Liberty" was a gift from the people of France in 1886 and is the largest, most renowned symbol of "Liberty" in the World. It has meant more things to more people than any other object -- emblematic of Freedom and yet it has never had the honor of being used as a device on coin or currency of the United States.

★★★★★★★★★★★★

The most popular holiday "Green" still comes from the United States Mint.

★★★★★★★★★★★★

INFLATION VERSUS "NO" INFLATION

You can still get weighed for just one cent
On a penny scale, you know
And you get much more for your money now
Than you did ten years ago.

Torracoin
August, 1963

★★★★★★★★★★★★

Club News

BAKERSFIELD COIN CLUB Kevin Fahey won the $20 attendance prize at the August Meeting. New members into the Club were Lowell Galyen, Bill Shaw and Mrs. Millie Parmenter, Arvin. Hank Boss accepted Chairmanship for their 5th Annual Show; since Don Kimball resignation. Mr. Boss can be contacted at 10 Loma Drive, Bakersfield, California, 93305.

- Club Letter and Eleanor Southurch, Corres. Secretary.

BAY CITIES COIN CLUB The July Meeting had 46 in attendance. Herb Adams and Jim Betton gave donations to the Club. Walt Cheney won the gold piece. Theodina Pacheco baked the cake that everyone enjoyed. Max Wedertz served as Auctioneer.

August Meeting welcomed Si Kaufman, Stanley A. Jacques and Arlie E. Hopkins as members of the Bay Cities Coin Club. Joyce Brown won the $15 membership drawing. Grace Brainard donated a cake for the refreshments. Thelma Case displayed "Coin or Not", Grace Brainard, "Shell Money" and Jim Betton displayed "French Military Decorations".

- Club Bulletin

COMPTON COIN CLUB A question and answer quiz was conducted by Ann Hall and Lula Randall at the July Meeting. Winners were Bob Ferguson, Vern Reinig, Emma Miles, Charles Orr and Virginia Dennis. Donors to the Bay Scout Troup No. 828, Summer Camp were Foster and Ann Hall, Olga Nergard, Lucille and Howard Fellenbaum, Hanna Lowins, Charles Orr, Ethel and Ken Young. Charles Orr won the membership drawing. Exhibitors were Lucille Fellenbaum and John Williams.

The Club celebrated its fifth anniversary at the September Meeting. Miss Judy Wiest gave a musical recital for the evenings program. Helen Milliron won the membership drawing. Exhibitors were Myron Wiest and Wayne Dennis.

- Compton Coinette

CULVER CITY COIN CLUB Minerva Axelrod won the $15 membe ship drawing at the July Meeting. Ray Jackson and Vernon Davis were welcomed into the Club. Dick Goodson was Club auctioneer

Ernie Hood was the August Display winner. New members accepte into the Club were Nate Shaphran and Bruce Shaphran.

- 4-C Journal

DOWNEY NUMISMATISTS An annual Independence Day was the feature program and highlight at the July Meeting. There were twelve new members who joined the Club.

H.W. Denker won the $15 attendance drawing. Junior member Paul Butler won first prize for the best display. Art MacDonald was presented a billfold with an encased silver dollar on the outside and greenbacks inside. This was a small token of the Club's appre ciation for the magnificent Firework Program in July.

- The Downey Numismatists

EAST LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB There were 108 at the Club's 3rd Pot Luck Supper in July. Nine new members were accepted into the Club. The members were entertained by a group known as "The Hi Bound Five" with folk music and then held a community group singing. Larry Busch, a Junior, won for his display of U.S. Coins

Hy Spitz presided at the August Meeting. Russell Huner applied for membership. Ted Busch won the $5 gold piece.

The September Meeting was well attended with 74 persons. Robert Goldsworthy is the new member for the month. Pres. D. Jackson spoke briefly about the visit he and his wife, Helen, made in a Greenboro, North Carolina Coin Club and their interest in Club procedures as compared to theirs. Hy Spitz and Ray Whyborn were auctioneers.

- Lila Barrett

ECHO PARK COIN CLUB The 16mm sound movie "Trip Through the Denver Mint" was shown at the July Meeting. New members for this month were John and Ronald Jazina, J. Herrero, Louise Gagliardi and Kent Bowman.

The August Meeting was devoted to Fund Raising Sale for both the Club and A.N.A. Building Fund. George D'Amaro was appointed to the Board of Governors. The Club regretfully accepted the resignation of John and Grace Mazzeo. New members accepted into the Club were Beatrice Gold, Arbie and Thelma Duke, Herbert F. Andersen, George Haddy, Stephen Trusso and Robert Carlysle.

- Jack Mackay

'49'ERS COIN CLUB There were twelve new members who were accepted into the Club at the July Meeting. Exhibit winners were Elmer Hess, Ron Thompson and Bill Sadler.

Ann Hall conducted a Coin Quiz at the August Meeting. Robert Ferguson, Irene Kyle and Ludwig Schumacher were welcomed into the Club. Bill Sadler won first place for his exhibit. Others who won were Ron Thompson and Elmer Hess.

Tom Wood was presented a plaque and another piggy bank to add to his Bank Collection at the September Meeting. Exhibit winners were Ron Thompson and Ann Hall.

- Delilah J. Scadden, Corres. Sec.

LAKEWOOD COIN CLUB A 16mm movie in color and sound was presented at the August Meeting. The move was entitled "The Shortest Way" (1965 Indianapolis 500 Memorial Day Race) which was obtained by Don Skinner and furhished by the courtesy of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.

R.L. and Frances Grant, Jerry Rothschild, Donald and Jacqueline Dolph, K.L. Roberts, Steve Penn, David Lopez, R. L. Roberts, Dr. R. Burke, E.L. Fink and Sheri Williams are all new members.

July Exhibitors were Velma Harris, Lawrence-Hawkins, Donald Sienk, John Williams and Frank Randall. Mr..E. Hill won $7 membership drawing and Frank Randall won $1.00.

- Carolyn Belman, Secretary

LAWNDALE COIN CLUB B.B. Crow won first place plaque for his display. Eloise Shields won second and Joe Goodyear took third place. Ray Stone and Verne Dapper were new members accepted into the Club at the July Meeting.

Ann Hall conducted a Quiz Program at the August Meeting. New member was Lew Bailey. Bob Miller, Presdient; John Burris, Vice-President and Joy Parrish, Corres. Secretary, all resigned due to illness and pressure of business. New officers chosen were Bill Sadler - President, Foster Hall - Vice-President, Lila Barrett Gram, Corres. Secretary and Bill Erdman - Sgt.-at-Arms, and Board Members Mel Kohl and Laura Nemez. Exhibitors were Joy Parrish and Eloise Shields. The Club now has bourse dealers. Foster Hall was auctioneer.

President Bill Sadler asked the membership for greater support and cooperation for the Lawndale Junior Club, which is sponsored by the Senior Club. Display Chairman, Gene Calkins announced Joe Goodyear won first place for his display of Coins of the World Others who exhibited were Laura Nemez, Norma Calkins, Eloise Shields and Lucille Fellenbaum at the September Meeting. There were two $5 gold pieces won by Norma Calkins and Nathan Bromberg.. C.A. Dunbar and Bob Axelrod were auctioneers.

- Norma Calkins and Lila Gram

LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB July Exhibitors were Mel Kohl, Bill Sadler, Thelma Case, Bill Koonce and Howard Bell. Ralph Marx was accepted as a new Member.

August exhibitors were Grace Brainard, Mel Kohl, Joy Parrish,

Bill Koonce, Thelma Case, Howard Bell and Bill Sadler.

September Exhibitors were Thelma Case, Grace Brainard, Bill Koonce and Howard Bell. The L.A. Coin Club has a drawing of $5, $3 and $2 for all who exhibit.

- Wire Edge

N.A.A. STAMP & COIN CLUB Eloise Shields won first place at the July Meeting with her display. Others who displayed were Jay Cullens, John Parrish, Ernie Scheil, Laura Nemez and David Parrish. Cash drawing winners were Ernie Scheil and Laura Nemez. Ernie Scheil won the attendance drawing.

Jack Bryant, Vice-President, is presiding over the meetings since President John Paradowski was put on the night shift. Exhibitor winners in August were Joy Parrish, Eloise Shields and Jay Cullens. Others who exhibited were David Parrish, Ernie Scheil, John Parrish and Michael Hanty. Cash drawing winners were Eloise Shields and Michael Hanty. Laura Nemez won the attendance drawing.

"Dress Rehearsal for Apollo" and "Apollo Mission" was a timely film shown at the August Meeting. Bernard McCabe won first place for his display. Others who exhibited were Joy Parrish, Joe Magee, Laura Nemez, David Parrish and Jay Cullens. Cash drawing was won by Joy Parrish and Eloise Shields. Members who won trophies at the N.A.A. 4th Annual Sport & Hobby Show were Ken Kellett (age 14) 1st place; Joy Parrish, 2nd place - these were in the coin category. In the stamp category, 1st place was won by Joe Magee and 2nd place Ernie Scheil (age 13). Many other members exhibited at this show. N. Kepner won the attendance drawing.

- The Trade-Wins

SOUTHERN HUB COIN CLUB The Club celebrated its 8th anniversary at the July Meeting which had special refreshments and door prizes. C.A. Dunbar and Nathan Eisenberg donated various numismatic publications to the members. Also Pomona Valley Coin

Club gave the Club one of their Medallions. By-Laws were revise so Junior members could be eligible to join up to the age of years.. B.B. Crow won first place for his case of "Coins of th World" and second place honors went to Minerva Axelrod fo "Austria and German Notgeld".

The August Meeting had Emil Pasternak and Rick Calkins (Junio Member) join the Club. C.A. Dunbar and Bill Sadler donated numi matic literature to the members. Bill Sadler won first place for hi exhibit. Others who exhibited were Vena Crow, Joy Parrish an Minerva Axelrod.

Elma M. Starbury joined the membership roaster in September- C.A. Dunbar and Bill Sadler, again donated numismatic literature Exhibitors were Laura Nemez (1st place), Joy Parrish and Wayn Dennis.

- Ann Hall

TORRANCE COIN CLUB A.W. Fritzal's application for membe ship was approved. Judges for the Club seal contest were Mr Paul Youngker, Bob Axelrod and Milo Hedges. After final votin (by the membership) first place winner was Virginia Dennis, secon place, Eileen Lawson and Wayne Dennis took third. Preside Dykes gave the first place winner a bronze San Buenaventure Mi sion Medal. Exhibitors were Vena Crow and Minerva Axelrod. Ver won the cash drawing award.. Membership drawing won by Gerard Cuellar. $5 gold winners were Myron McClaflin and Harold Ha

At the September Meeting, President Dykes presented Virgini Dennis a "Certificate of Appreciation", which was donated b member, Mel Kohl, for winning first place in the recent Club Se Contest. Exhibitors were Minerva Axelrod, Bob Axelrod, Lloy Hill, Sue McKenzie, Ken Gray, Wayne Dennis. Cash drawing awa was won by Minerva Axelrod. Membership attendance was won b Jack Croft.

- Irene Almeida

UPLAND COIN CLUB Approximately 120 persons were in attendance at the July Meeting. Gene Capron, Ray Whyborn and Nona Moore were installed as new Board Members by President M. Lenhert. The audience participated in a "Dutch Action", which was conducted by Amos House. Membership drawing was won by Jack Rude ($2) and Eddie Fontaine (Jr. Member) received fifteen silver dollars. Display winners were, Sr. Div. - Loyal Kohl and Dick Johnson; Jr. Div. - Susan Rothschild and Janey Whyborn.

- Ethel Lenhert

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NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Applications can be obtained at membership Clubs and any N.A.S.C. Officers.

Rate Membership $4.00 - Club Membership $6.00

Includes 1 Year's Dues

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NEW MEMBERS

ALVIN GAINES
800 Monarch Drive
Pasadena, Calif.

WILLIAM F. HILL
2440 Walnut Avenue
Venice, Calif.

JERRY YAHALOM
P.O. Box 893
Woodland Hills, Calif.

THEODORE H. WEBER
9466 E. Olema Street
Temple City, Calif.

JACK R. KOCH
P.O. Box 16243
Phoenix, Arizona

NEW CLUBS

SIMI VALLEY COIN CLUB
Meeting Address: L.R. Stewart School Aud. Simi.
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 147, Simi, Calif. 93065
Meeting Date: 1st Tuesday, each month, 7.30 p.m.

ISRAEL COIN CLUB of LOS ANGELES
Meeting Address: 7014 Sunset Blvd, Hollywood.
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 893, Woodland Hills, California, 91366
Meeting Date: Last Sunday, each month, 3.30 p.m.

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JUST A GENTLE REMINDER

Let's make our 1966 N.A.S.C. CONVENTION

THE BEST EVER!!

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Member Clubs

ANTELOPE VALLEY COIN CLUB
Antelope Valley High School
4900 Div. Lancaster, Calif.
2nd Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

BAKERSFIELD COIN CLUB
1620 Truxton, Police Dept. Base
Bakersfield, Calif.
1st & 3rd Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

BAY CITIES COIN CLUB
Club Del Mar
1910 Ocean Front Walk
Santa Monica, Calif.
3rd Thursday, 8.00 p.m.

CALIF. FOREIGN COIN CLUB
Community Bldg. W. Hollywood Co. Pk.
647 No. San Vincent
West Hollywood, Calif.
2nd Friday, 7.00 p.m.

CALIF. EXONUMIST SOCIETY
P.O. Box 1355
Santa Monica, Calif.
Meets Quarterly

CALTECK-J.P.L. NUMIS. SOCIETY
Calteck Campus-Church Bldg. Rm 168
4800 Oak Grove Drive
Pasadena, Calif.
3rd Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.

CENTRAL COAST COIN CLUB
Grange Hall - So. Broad
San Luis Obisop, Calif.
3rd Monday, 8.00 p.m.

COINS of the WORLD CLUB
1216 E. Imperial
El Segundo, Calif.
1st Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

COMMUNITY COIN CLUB of
GARDEN GROVE
Corner Orangewood & Magnolia
Magnolia Park, Calif.
1st Monday, 7.30 p.m.

COMPTON COIN CLUB
Lueders Pk, Bullis & Rosecrans
Compton, Calif.
3rd Wednesday, 7.45 p.m.

CONEJO VALLEY COIN CLUB
Acacia School Auditorium
55 West Norman Avenue
Thousand Oaks, Calif.
2nd Thursday, 7.30 p.m.

CROWN CITY COIN CLUB
Security 1st National Bank
Community Room
Corona, Calif.
2nd & 4th Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.

CULVER CITY COIN CLUB
Culver City Women's Club
3835 Watseka
Culver City, Calif.
2nd Thursday, 8.00 p.m.

DATE EMPIRE COIN CLUB
Security Bank Club Room
Indio, Calif.
3rd Saturday, 7.30 p.m.

DESERT COIN PROSPECTORS
Irwin Elementary School
Mojave St.
Victorville, Calif.
1st Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.

DOUGLAS S.M. NUMIS. SOCIETY
Douglas Globemaster Grill
2905 Ocean Park Blvd.
Santa Monica, Calif.
2nd Monday, 7.00 p.m.

THE DOWNEY NUMISMATISTS
Downey Women's Club
9813 So. Paramount Blvd.
Downey, Calif.
1st Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.

continued

COIN CLUBS

EAST LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB
932 So. Gerhart Ave.
Los Angeles, Calif.

ECHO PARK COIN CLUB
245 Lucas (at Miramar)
Los Angeles, Calif.
4th Monday, 7.30 p.m.

EL MONTE COIN CLUB
El Monte Civic Center
3130 N. Tyler,
El Monte, Calif.
4th Monday, 7.00 p.m.

FONTANA UNITED NUMISMATIST
Eagles Hall, Allen & Arrow
Fontana, Calif.
2nd Friday, 7.30 p.m.

FORTY-NINER COIN CLUB
Girls Club Hse, South Gate Pk
Tweedy & Southern, South Gate
2nd Wednesday, 7.45 p.m.

GARDEN GROVE COIN CLUB
Grange Hall
Century & Taft Streets
Garden Grove, Calif.
4th Thursday, 7.30 p.m.

GENERAL DYNAMICS COIN CLUB
Plant Recreation Club House
5th Avenue at Bellevue
Pomona, Calif.
2nd Friday, 7.30 p.m.

GLEN CITY COIN CLUB
McKevette School Cafetorium
10th & Pleasant St.
Santa Paula, Calif.
1st Monday, 7.00 p.m.

GLENDALE COIN CLUB
400 No. Central Ave.
Glendale, Calif.
3rd Monday, 8.00 p.m.

HAPEA COIN CLUB
1216 E. Imperial Highway
El Segundo, Calif.
3rd Monday, 7.30 p.m.

HOLLYWOOD YMCA COIN CLUB
Hollywood Y.M.C.A.
1553 No. Hudson Ave.
Hollywood, Calif.
1st Monday, 8.00 p.m.

LAKEWOOD COIN CLUB
Del Valley Recreation Ctr.
4658 Woodruff
Long Beach, Calif.
4th Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

LA MIRADA COIN CLUB
Charolet Anthony School
1600 Barbara Rd
La Mirada, Calif.
3rd Friday, 8.00 p.m.

LAWNDALE COIN CLUB
Oddfellows - Rebecca Hall
120th at Acacia Ave.
Hawthorne, Calif.
3rd Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

LERC COIN CLUB
Lockheed Recreation Center
2814 Empire Street
Burbank, Calif.
1st & 3rd Wednesday, 8.00 p.m.

LONG BEACH COIN CLUB
350 E. Ocean Blvd.
Long Beach, Calif..
1st Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB
1329 So. Hope Street
Los Angeles, Calif.
1st Friday, 8.00 p.m.

MARQUARDT COIN CLUB
16555 Saticoy Street
Van Nuys, Calif.
2nd & 4th Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

COIN CLUBS continued

MAR VISTA COIN CLUB
3513 Centinala Ave.
Los Angeles 66, Calif.
1st Monday, 8.00 p.m.

MONTEREY PK COIN CLUB
Service Clubhouse
440 So. McPherrin
Monterey Park, Calif.
4th Friday, 8.00 p.m.

NORTHROP-NORAIR RECREATION CLUB - (NRC) COIN CLUB
12917 Cerise
Hawthorne, Calif..
2nd & 4th Monday, 7.30 p.m.

NORWALK CALIF. COIN CLUB
Hoxie Ave. School
12324 Hoxie Ave.
Norwalk, Calif.
1st Thursday, 8.00 p.m.

NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION STAMP & COIN CLUB
5353 W. Imperial Hwy..
Los Angeles, Calif.
1st Monday, 7.00 p.m.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION
P.O. Box 3044
Daly City, Calif. 94015
Meets in Convention Annually

NO. HOLLYWOOD COIN CLUB
Glendale Federal Savings & Loan
13730 Riverside Drive
Sherman Oaks, Calif.
2nd Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.

NO. VALLEY COIN CLUB
903 San Fernando
San Fernando, Calif.
2nd & 4th Thursday, 7.00 p.m.

ORANGE COAST COIN CLUB
Bayside Village So. Club House
300 E. Coast Hwy. No. 105
Newport Beach, Calif.
1st Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB
336 So. Pomona Avenue
Brea, Calif.
4th Wednesday, 8.00 p.m.

PICO RIVERA COIN CLUB
No. Ranchito School
8837 Olympic Blvd.
2nd Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.

PILLARS LIMITED
"La Casita"
Bullocks Fashion Square
Sherman Oaks, Calif.
3rd Wednesday, 8.00 p.m.

POMONA VALLEY COIN CLUB
172 W. Monterey
Pomona, Calif.
1st Saturday, 8.00 p.m.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COIN CLUB
1510 W. Highland Ave.
San Bernardino, Calif.
3rd Thursday, 7.30 p.m.

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY COIN CLUB
Burbank Y.M.C.A.
3rd & Magnolia
Burbank, Calif.
2nd Monday, 8.00 p.m.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY COIN CLUB
Huntington-Sheration Hotel
Pasadena, Calif.
3rd Wednesday, 8.00 p.m.

SANTA ANA COIN CLUB
1104 W. 8th Street
Santa Ana, Calif.
3rd Monday, 7.30 p.m.

SANTA MARIA COIN CLUB
Veterans Memorial Bldg.
P.O. Box 143
Santa Maria, Calif.
4th Friday, 8.00 p.m.

COIN CLUBS continued

SO. CALIFORNIA ANCIENT NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
For meeting information wite to:-
P.O. Box 221
Tarzana, Calif.

SOCIETY for INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATISTS
2132 Pier Avenue
Santa Monica, Calif.
2nd Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

SOUTHERN HUB COIN CLUB
4441 W. Lennox Blvd.
Inglewood, Calif.
2nd Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

SPACE TECHNOLOGY LABORATORIES
Employee's Assoc. Coin Club
2nd & 4th Wednesday, 12.00 Noon

TRANSPORTATION COIN CLUB
Alexandria Hotel - Dessert Room
5th & Spring Street
Los Angeles, Calif.
1st Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

TORRANCE COIN CLUB
Torrance Recreation Center
3341 Torrance Blvd.
Torrance, Calif.
3rd Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.

UPLAND COIN CLUB
Women's Club
738 No. Euclid Ave.
Ontario, Calif.
3rd Saturday, 8.00 p.m.

VALLEY COIN CLUB
Men's Club
Los Alamos, Calif.
2nd Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.

VANDENBERG NUMIS. SOCI ETY
Mesa Service Club, Vandenberg AFE
Vandenberg, Calif.
1st & 3rd Thursday, 7.00 p.m.

VENTURA COUNTY COIN CLUB
Ventura Recreation Center
1261 E. Main Street,
Ventura, Calif.
2nd Monday, 8.00 p.m.

VERDUGO HILLS COIN CLUB
Masonic Temple, 7216 Valmont
Tujunga, Calif.
1st Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

WEST VALLEY COIN CLUB
Reseda Women's Club
7901 Lindley Avenue
Reseda, Calif.
4th Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

WHITTIER COIN CLUB
402 S. Washington Ave.
Whittier, Calif.
2nd Friday, 7.30 p.m.

SIMI VALLEY COIN CLUB
L.R. Stewart School Aud.
Simi, Calif.
1st Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

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